

MEMOIRS
OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE
Lord Viscount Cherington,
CONTAINING
A GENUINE DESCRIPTION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT, AND MANNERS
OF THE
PRESENT PORTUGUESE.

Se non é vero, é ben trovato.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

M,DCC,LXXXII.

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M E M O I R S
OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE
LORD VISCT. CHERINGTON.

CHAPTER XXI.

*The character of the old dutchess of
Melinde.*

LUCIA Matilda Dorothea dow-
ager dutchefs of Melinde, was
descended from a very antient and
noble family of Spanish extraction,
who had always preserved the fin-
gular felicity of keeping their blood
uncontaminated, during all the
VOL. II. troubles

troubles of that monarchy, with the least tincture of either Jewish or Mahometan blood ; a circumstance which very few could boast of; so that she was considered both personally and in point of family, as *one of the oldest Christians* in Lisbon,* which she made appear
more

* By a royal ordinance of the late King of Portugal Joseph I. dated from the palace of Ajuda, 25th May, 1763, and published during the administration of the marquis of Pombal, all distinctions between the *old* and *new christians* were abolished, and prohibited under the most severe penalties, as contrary to the spirit of all Christian churches, and to the original laws of the kingdom, enacted under king Manuel 1st March, 1507, and John III. 16th December, 1524, which were again enforced, for the many wise motives and reasons set forth in
the

more evidently by her exemplary charity and devotion. She was at this time entering into her ninetyeth year, and still enjoyed a tolerable share of health and spirits. The fortune she possessed had been considerably more affluent in the time of her predecessors, who for five or six generations past, had successively incumbered it by the foundations of new chapels ; alienating thus, and mortgaging from fifty to near a hundred moidores of the

the preamble of this new law, in which all these innovations, and the mischiefs arising therefrom, are principally attributed to the stratagems of the jesuits and their adherents, to sow discord and enmity among the people, and thus effect their wicked schemes and machinations, to the ruin of the nation.

N

yearly

yearly income, and which otherwise would have come down to the present possessor, for the benefit of the souls of all the past; so that her palace, in Lisbon, swarmed with chaplains of almost all orders of monks and friars, and secular priests, in such a manner, that one half of it appeared like a little convent, while, in the other half where she herself resided, attended by about twenty or thirty female companions, or servant maids of all colours and complexions from the blackest jet to the fairest lilly, exhibiting all the varieties of a tulip-bed, she resembled a grave lady abbess, at the head of her community.

She

She heard mass regularly every day with the utmost devotion, from a balcony in her own bed chamber, which communicated with a spacious and elegant family chapel, so that she could hear mass even from her bed.—Besides supporting thus a numerous family of chaplains, servants and attendants, she was constantly distributing private charities among the neighbouring poor; for which she had the daily prayers of the widow, the fatherless and the orphan; but above all, her zeal shone resplendent beyond example, in having some of her chaplains continually on the watch throughout the city, and especially at the port and upon the different

quays and landing places, where it was their business to address themselves to all poor looking English boys and youth, and to engage them to accompany them to the dutchess's, where they were received, cloathed, and lodged with great hospitality; and by these gentle and engaging means, added to the good old dutchess's exemplary care, with the instructions of her chaplains, they were first won over to have themselves rebaptized in the catholic faith, and by her afterwards educated and then placed out, so as to gain an honest livelihood; but oftener to enter into some religious order, which was always her great aim, though

though more expensive to herself, as in that case she was obliged to give a portion along with them. By these means she could boast of having gained over to the holy church, during the course of her long life, some hundreds of precious English souls; and there were numbers of persons to be found, comfortably settled in Lisbon, as well as friars in different convents, even in Spain, who with grateful hearts acknowledged, that they owed more than their lives, even their regeneration and new birth, to the good old dutchess of Melinde.

Such a noble asylum as the dutchess's palace, could not fail to

afford comfort and relief to the afflicted Mrs. Dyson, almost overwhelmed with the various scenes of distress which she had experienced. She related every thing that had happened, to her god-mother the dutchess, and with her advice and concurrence took care to fulfil the promise and vow she had made to St. Francis, in the bay of Biscay; and her son Benjamin had the crown of his head shaved, and a friar's habit clapped upon him, which he did not quit till the two years were completely finished; but notwithstanding all the kindness shewn her by the good dutchess, Mrs. Dyson was still uneasy, and her happiness far from complete,

complete, while her husband was unjustly confined in prison, especially for such a length of time, which she was much afraid might be fatal, to one of his active disposition. She had often spoken to the dutchess and requested her to intercede for his release; but this lady was too well acquainted with the present circumstances, not to be convinced that any attempt would be in vain, till some other concurring and fortunate incident should fall out, that might second her applications and insure her success; she was very well informed that Paul de Carvalho, the marquis de Pombal's brother, and inquisitor general, had disposed of

the whole cargo of books brought by captain Dyson, to a bookfeller whom he employed under hand in town, to sell all the prohibited books which were seized upon and condemned by the inquisition ; that the said bookfeller had paid the inquisitor beforehand, and that, very handsomely ! for the cargo in question, and that he was selling the books very fast in town, at most extravagant prices : but to have made use of any of these circumstances, by alleging them in captain Dyson's exculpation, would be adding fuel to the fire, and rather retard than advance the captain's delivery, and would, most probably, have drawn some mark of
of

of displeasure on whoever should solicit in his favour! all she could therefore now propose doing was to endeavour, by promises and bribes, to soften the rigour of his situation, which for about three year's time had been horrible indeed! for he was confined in a dark cell under ground, which was so damp, that the very miserable lamp, allowed him often went out by reason of the putrid state of the air.—The chief director of the dutchess's family, who was cousin to Paul de Carvalho's favourite servant, was therefore instructed to sound his relation, as to the practicability of having captain Dyson removed from the dungeon
where

where he now was, to any other prison, where his person might be equally secure, and the confinement less troublesome; and as the two cousins soon understood each other perfectly, it was agreed, that this was to be done by means of a good bribe, which they there call *a pair of gloves*, and which the inquisitor's servant accordingly received, assuring his cousin, secretly, and as a friend, that it was all for his master, and that little or none of it would come to his share, but charging him to report to his mistress quite the reverse. The captain was forthwith transferred to the castle of Bellem, where he had the liberty of walking about upon
the

the platform, and enjoying the fresh air, and where he amused himself with observing the ships of all nations, as they entered or went out of the harbour; and Mrs. Dyson was also allowed access to him from time to time; which indulgence the dutchess thought it was incumbent on her to acknowledge, by a respectful letter of thanks she wrote to the minister, expressing her sense of the obligation he laid her under, by thus freely and graciously attending to her request, while most probably he knew nothing of the *pair of gloves* his brother had taken.

We

We shall, in the subsequent parts of this history, see many instances of the pernicious effects arising from the marquis of Pombal's indolence and procrastination in almost every thing, and especially with respect to persons whom he had once ordered into prison, who were from that moment forward as dead to him as he was to them. For, not to mention those, who from design, from the nature of their demerits, and from many other considerations, perhaps of his own personal safety, or, of that of the state, he suffered to linger so many years in confinement; the number of innocent persons is

is surprizing, whom he deprived of their liberty for such a length of time, and whose various cases were so ardently and repeatedly solicited, and laid before him; he, from pure laziness and sloth, and by excusing himself with the intervention of other more pressing business, never could be brought to take into consideration: and however much he was puffed off by his creatures and admirers, as a minister of great labour and intense application, the reality of all such assertions was far from being supported by facts; for often, when his antichambers have been full not only of priests, friars, and other sorts of equally low, mean

mean people as these constantly were, but also when many persons of rank and distinction have been waiting to speak with him, upon business of consequence, and naturally concluding that his not seeing them immediately could only be owing to his being previously engaged in other serious affairs, was he trifling away many hours in idle chit chat ! or repeating some facetious story, of which he had great store for the amusement of the person he happened to be conversing with, without paying the least attention to the numbers of persons he knew at the same time were anxiously waiting to speak with him, on business of moment.

This

This conduct, which in any person in a public character, is a defect of the first magnitude, became more so in him, for, as he never would permit almost any sort of business to be dispatched independent of himself; whatever therefore that was done, must necessarily pass through his own hands, and the other great officers of state were merely names and cyphers, without function or authority, or almost any regard or attention paid to them, by which means the state machine was greatly embarrassed and moved irregularly, or oftener stood still, or else had a partial motion, which put every thing into a state of
of

of torpor and confusion. The marquis of Pombal, in one sense however, was truly a patriot minister, for as soon as he got the power into his hands, he corrected and reformed great and numerous abuses, which had crept into the government during the languid and bigotted reign of king John V. and he endeavoured to emancipate his country from that almost total dependence it was subject to, upon foreign nations, for nearly every necessary of life. He established several manufactures, which, by neglect, immediately went to ruin; and he exceeded in supineness and dilatoriness whatever even a school boy would have been severely

severely corrected for; and above all, whatever was the rank or quality of the person he once ordered into durance, it was next to a prodigy if he ever after formed the smallest idea of relieving him from his confinement.

CHAPTER XXII.

Captain Dyson entertains himself with the adventures of the prisoners. Is shocked at the villanies of an abominable priest. Miss Dyson arrives at Lisbon.

CAPTAIN Dyson, when he was first sent into the castle of Bellem, was tempted a thousand times to throw himself from one of the platforms, into the sea, and swim on board one of the many English ships he saw constantly sailing by him, either in, or out of port; but the consideration of his wife and dear boy, Benjamin, whom she often brought

brought to the castle to visit his father, still detained him, since he could not think of leaving them in the power of the *Philistines*, for so he termed the Portuguese; and had it not been for these reasons, he might, without the smallest risk, have very often effected his escape; for many of the officers who commanded the detachment of troops which garrisoned the castle, and were relieved weekly, had proposed to him, for a trifle of money, to let him make off, and even to put him on shore in the boat belonging to the garrison; but he constantly refused these proposals with indignation, and familiarised himself to his situation,

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tion, which time and habit had partly reconciled him to. He was diverted with the company of the other prisoners in the castle, on hearing the accounts of their different adventures, and, in his turn, entertained them by a repetition of his own: above all, the history of a very old talkative priest, known by the nick-name of *Pestana Branca*, or “white eye lashes,” and who had been twenty years a prisoner in the castle, amused and surprised him, as well by the narrative he gave of his schemes and sacrilegious intrigues, during his youth, with nuns and other women, as with jesuits and other grave and reverend friars, provincials

provincials of orders, and heads of religious houses, as by the relation of his robberies, and of the many different murders he had committed, and the shocking circumstances attending most of them, all which were scenes perfectly new to Dyson, who had never had any intrigue with any woman in his life time, except perhaps some of those expeditious ones, every young sailor may meet with, about Portsmouth point ; and as to murder, he always abhorred the very idea of it, which was for the first time likely to be rendered familiar to him, now that he had heard the reverend father *Pestana Branca* talk as lightly and unconcernedly

of it, as he would himself, of drinking a pint of porter.

One day, as captain Dyson was walking, as usual, on the platform, ruminating on the oddity of his situation, confined for so many years without any sort of accusation exhibited against him, or crime laid to his charge, and comparing the rigour of his fate, with the ill timed lenity shewn, on the contrary, to the abominable *Pestana Branca*, who ought long before, to have expiated on a gallows, the numberless crimes of such a facinorous life; an English ship came in, and, as usual, dropped anchor under the castle. The
visiting

visiting boat, according to custom, went on board, and returning, reported to the officers on duty, that there were three passengers on board; the name of one of whom was Miss Dyson. The captain, overjoyed at the news, embraced the messenger and gave him some money, to drink, telling him it was his own daughter; to which the other replied, that he had never seen any person so beautiful in his whole life, and readily engaged to go to the dutchess of Melinde's, to inform his wife, of their daughter's arrival. The dutchess immediately made applications, and the young lady was permitted to come on shore that evening, the

usual regulations being dispensed with, in that instance, of detaining all passengers three days on board, before they can get *prattique* and be allowed to come on shore.

The old dutchess was delighted with the behaviour of this amiable person. Arabella Dyson was then just eighteen, very handsome and well shaped, had a great share of natural parts, and a good understanding, improved by an excellent education and a great deal of good reading, to which she had always been much attached ; so that it is by no means surprizing that she should appear with so great advantage, when her abilities and
various

various qualifications were set in comparifon, with thofe of the young ladies natives of that country, who came to the dutcheſs's to viſit her.

CHAPTER

XXIII.

Miss Dyson becomes acquainted with the dutchess's grand niece, who is married to the new viceroy of the Brazils.

M I S S Dyson had long been wishing to come to Lisbon, to see her dear father, and to try, if it were possible, to do something for his enlargement; for among other rare endowments, that of the strongest love and respectful filial attachment to her parents shone conspicuous, and the ties of gratitude only, and indeed the want of means, had prevented her from putting her design much sooner into
into

into execution : but the death of lady Arabella D——, in London, had just released her from the first, and also put her in possession of four thousand pounds, which lady Arabella bequeathed her for her fortune, with this sole condition, that she should dispose of it as she pleased, provided she did not become a nun ; for in that case she ordered that she was to forfeit every farthing of it. Lady Arabella, though a perfectly orthodox roman catholic, had travelled in her youth, and had indeed received part of her education in a convent, and was too well informed of the vices and disorders committed in convents, ever to concur

cur towards any person she wished well to, professing to spend her days in them.

Miss Dyson remained near a year in the dutchess's family at Lisbon, before she could do any thing effectually, towards delivering her dear father from imprisonment; tho' she had consulted many considerable personages with regard to the manner of bringing it about. During this time, she had been seen in different companies, by many persons of distinction both natives and foreigners, who with one voice, were all unanimous in admiring her, and doing justice to her merit. She understood music thoroughly,

thoroughly, played and accompanied on several instruments, spoke French, Spanish, and Portuguese, very near as fluently as she did English. Her excellency the Marchioness of Pombal, who was certainly a judge, pronounced, that she never had known any young person so well accomplished by a mere English education, without having been likewise improved by travelling, and was exceedingly fond of her company. The old dutchess was not a little vain of her god-daughter's child; and a grand niece of her own, a young lady of rank and fortune, nearly related to the minister, came to her for several months to live in her family,

family, on purpose to have the advantage of Arabella's company and conversation.

Both the mother and daughter had made repeated applications to the dutchess for the captain's release, but especially, young Arabella's eloquence and tears, had more than once made the old lady join with her in lamenting her father's misfortune. She told the dutchess, that her benefactress in England, had on her death bed, bequeathed her four thousand pounds for her own fortune, all which she had brought with her, and would with the greatest joy, employ every farthing of it to obtain

tain her dear father's liberty. The dutchefs at last assured her, she would herself wait upon the minister, and try what could be done.

It happened that at this very time, the arrangements were making between the two families concerned, and the other respective relations, for the marriage, of the nobleman whom the king had just then named, to go out as viceroy of the Brazils, with the dutchefs of Melinde's grand neice, who lived at that time in her family, and as this young lady, supported by the minister who was very partial in her favour, had much in her power,

er,

er, and had formed already a high opinion of Miss Dyson, and a strong affection for her company, she declared to him that she would not marry the viceroy, and much less go abroad with him, unless Miss Dyson could be engaged to attend her as a faithful companion, whom she would always keep next her heart, and acknowledge the favour of her company by every means in her power. The minister accordingly explained himself on the subject, to the dutchess, when she waited on him, and this lady, to whom her grand niece had never mentioned any such thing, spoke her mind, however, freely to the minister, on that occasion,

caſion, expreſſing how hard ſhe thought it was, that ſo promiſing a young lady ſhould be thus conſtrained; and by ſuch conditions, to go to ſo diſtant a part of the world without any manner of proſpect for her own future fortune, adding her doubts as to Arabella's accepting of ſuch a propoſal, however much ſhe might be inclined to do every thing reaſonable for her father's advantage.

C H A P T E R XXIV.

*Miss Dyson obtains her father's liberty,
and embarks with the viceroy's lady,
for the Brazils.*

ON these terms the minister and dutchess parted, and returning home she closeted Arabella, and told her every thing that had passed on the subject, with the strong attachment her grand niece had expressed for her, and which had made both her lover the viceroy, and her, and her uncle the marquiss, to propose the daughter's accompanying the viceroy's lady to her destination abroad, in the character

character of an intimate friend and companion, as the terms of the father's liberty.

The dutchess who was far from imagining that Arabella would be satisfied with such a proposal, which to her was no better than a genteel sort of banishment out of the world, in the very prime of her years, was expecting a reply from her accordingly ; but what was her surprise, when she saw that fine girl on her knees before her, thanking her with tears, for having obtained her father's liberty, and declaring the great willingness and thankfulness with which she accepted the conditions proposed

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fed to her, faying, that had they been, even to oblige her to go and work as a flave amongft the Hot-tentots in Africa, ſhe ſhould have embraced them with joy for her dear father's ſake, and much more, thoſe which were now offered her, which ſhe conſidered as a ſingular honour her grand niece had done her, and for which ſhe would immediately go and thank her.

The very next day the dutcheſs repaired to the miniſter, and told him all the circumſtances with which the ſweet Arabella accepted the conditions propoſed to her; at which both he, and the marchioneſs expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction,
and

and esteem of such a noble and dutiful behaviour in the young lady. They both came with the dutchess when she returned, to pay their respects to her, and to thank her for her ready condescension with their kinswoman's request. Captain Dyson was at last restored to his liberty, and brought to the dutchess's palace, where an apartment was prepared for him and his wife during their stay in Lisbon. Dyson was now well advanced in years, the effects of which, his troublesome and fatiguing manner of life, had rather accelerated than retarded. Mrs. Dyson likewise was now not a very young woman, and yet it was a singular and moving

scene, to see what an effect it had on the father and mother, when the dutchess related to them before a good deal of other company, and with an eloquence that did her much honour, all the circumstances of Arabella's generous behaviour, and her repeated attempts to regain her father's liberty; how she at last effected it, and how she would most willingly have sacrificed herself to go a slave to the remotest part of Africa, to serve her dear father, and to make him happy. The heart of every one present was melted at what the dutchess said, and much more, when they saw both father and mother fall upon their knees before their own child,
to

to thank her for so astonishing affection, and with flowing tears of gratitude, imploring the almighty to shower down happiness and blessings upon her! But Arabella's filial piety did not stop short here. She said she thought she had done but little for her parents while there yet remained any thing more in her power to do for them; that she had come there on purpose to redeem, if possible her dear father from affliction and distress; and for that purpose had brought four thousand pounds with her, for which she now especially had no sort of occasion, and that she therefore delivered the trunk in which that money was, with the key of it

to her father, begging him to make such use of it, as his necessities, and the preservation of her dear mother and little brother required.

Old Dyson was perfectly overcome with such instances of magnanimity in so young a girl: he declared before all the company there present, that he should be happy to die that moment, for that were he to live a hundred years longer, it was impossible for him ever to see a sight to him half so pleasing, nor a scene half so satisfactory, and transporting as the present. The old dutchess held Arabella a long time in her arms, weeping tears of joy over her, while her grand niece was kissing Arabella's hands, and
praying

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praying God to enable her to imitate such a noble example. Briefly, Captain Dyson purchased with part of his daughter's money a ship, which by the minister's influence and authority, he got for nearly half price, and loaded with Carcavella wine, the property of the said minister, for the London market; and, after many wet eyes, and a mournful separation, between the parents and the daughter, and the old and worthy dutch-ess of Melinde, he, with his wife and young son, left the Tagus, and sailed over the bar of Lisbon for England, with the same tide his daughter did, in the ship with the viceroy and his lady, soon after their marriage, for the Brazils.

CHAPTER XXV.

A sketch of the character of the Portuguese.-----Death of Donna Maria de Meneses.

SUCH were the two young ladies who accompanied the viceroy's lady to America. The former having voluntarily offered herself for that purpose, where the change of climate became fatal to her, and the latter compelled by the strong motives of filial affection, which were in her so powerful, supported by considerations of gratitude towards her benefactors.—Donna Maria Epiphania de Meneses was, most probably, willing to change
the

the scene of her dissipation to another country ; for, during her residence in Lisbon, on account of the force of her temperament, it was often out of her power to gratify her inclinations, under the cover of that thick mysterious veil of hypocrisy, dissimulation and deceit, which, in Portugal, is equally in both sexes, the eternal mask of the most excessive irregularities, insomuch that in that country, where every thing that can speak is a counterfeit ; wherever there appears a great share of meekness, piety, modesty, humility and devotion, it may safely be regarded as a pretty certain mark, whereon to found very strong presumptions of
the

the real predominance of all the contrary vices ; and although it be very true, that under all despotic and arbitrary governments, the nature of these must give the peoples' minds an universal and decided bias to duplicity and dissimulation ; yet, when we consider that of Portugal, supported in its tyranny by the maxims inseparable from the domineering nature of the popish, or, as they call it, the catholic religion, and this, enforced by the concurring and iron hand of that hellish scourge the inquisition, we shall cease to wonder at seeing knaves, cloathed in deceit, ride paramount in that devoted country. But if we add
to

to these considerations, that, of how long, and universally the reverend fathers, the jesuits, have, till lately, been in possession of, leading and directing every individual there, from the confessional of majesty, down to that of the lowest peasant; and of inspiring, by being entrusted with the education of youth, and by every other means their art could suggest, that depraved and abandoned system of morals of their own erecting; and of attempting, by every other means, however opposite to law and justice, to reduce all power and authority to a state of subordination to their own use, we must not be in the least surprized

prized that, as all causes produce their necessary and correspondent effects, the Portuguese, as a nation, has long been the most ignorant, immoral, unprincipled, and abandoned of any in Europe.

But to return; it were as foreign, perhaps, to the purport of this history as inconsistent with the rules of discretion, to bring forward the headlong imprudencies of Donna Maria's conduct; suffice it to say, she was cut off in the flower of her years, by the sudden change of climate, which by no means agreed with her constitution; which, not being understood

stood by the ignorant practitioners and quacks of that country, who, by proper remedies, might have saved her, brought on a delirium and terminated with her life, on the day immediately preceding Dr. Castleford's return to the *Rio de Janeiro*, nine months and fifteen days after setting out on his expedition; that tender girl, when on her death bed, exclaimed, that she died of disappointment, and because she had never seen the posy at the window, which she repeated almost constantly, after she was seized with the delirium, no body present comprehending what she meant.

CHAPTER

XXVI.

Castleford returns to the viceroy, and the jesuits are all shipped off for Europe, except two invalids.

AFTER the ceremonial of the funeral of Donna Maria was dispatched, which was performed the next day, the heat of that climate not admitting of such delays as by many are otherwise thought requisite, the viceroy was as anxious to see Castleford, as he, on his part, was, to render an account of the execution of his commission, and which he did to the entire satisfaction of his excellency, who assured him, that by dispatching
ing

ing that business so effectually, he had taken a load from his shoulders, heavier than the peak of Teneriffe, or the rock of Lisbon, for that he could neither eat, drink, or sleep with comfort, till he could send the minister positive assurances, that the suppression of that offensive order of men in the Brazils, was finally executed and concluded, according to the full tenour of his instructions; being an object in which he was convinced the marquis of Pombal was to such an extreme degree anxious, and interested in having done. Castleford presented the viceroy attested certificates of the jesuits having been actually embarked and

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shipped off for Europe, at the different ports whither he had conducted them, and of his having taken possession of their respective lands, houses, estates, goods, and chattels for his majesty's accompt, placing proper trustees, and commissioners over them to gather in the rents, and be accountable for the conservation, good order, and administration of the same, according to the instructions that had been given him by the viceroy. There was now nothing wanting but to make out the proper accompts, dispatches, and vouchers to be remitted to the court of Lisbon, with which the viceroy also charged Dr. Castleford, and which he prepared

prepared for his signing, in such an expeditious, and masterly manner, as perfectly endeared him to the viceroy and to his lady, who was the only other person in the secret. A ship was immediately got ready in the harbour, and a trusty officer named to take charge of the viceroy's dispatches, and also of those jesuits who were assembled in the city of the *Rio de Janeiro* for embarkation, and they were all accordingly put on board in irons, in compliance with the positive orders which had come from Europe, except two wretches, one of whom was attacked with a horrid sort of leprosy, and the other with a cancerous ulcer near

the groin, which seemed gradually to consume and dry up the flesh and humours about those parts, leaving them in a state of callous insensibility. These two invalids Dr. Castleford examined particularly, and gave it as his opinion to the viceroy, that it would be a much greater act of charity to throw them both at once into the river, and put them out of pain, than to send them to sea in such a shocking condition; in which the viceroy readily agreed, but as he also trembled at the notion of a single jesuit remaining in that country, after the strict and positive orders he had received to send every soul of them to Lisbon, he ordered a
double

double chain to be made and fastened about their ankles, by which they were secured in a small alcove in one of the wards of the public hospital, with a sentinel always in sight, and although he considered them as a sort of incurables, yet he otherwise ordered they should be treated with humanity and care, giving a circumstantial, and conscientious account of what he had done in that respect to the minister.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Moral reflections of Dr. Castleford on his situation. The manners of the people compared with those of his own country.

THIS tedious and troublesome business relating to the jesuits being now got through, and accomplished, and the ships sailed from the different ports for Europe; the viceroy thought it was high time to consider of some method whereby to acknowledge the great services he had received from Dr. Castleford. Experience had already given him convincing proofs of his very extensive abilities, and he was no less persuaded of
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of his honour, probity, and religion, and of his personal, and grateful attachment; and his lady, whom he often consulted, confirmed him in the same sentiments: they both now insisted upon the doctor's sitting at table with them, and on his considering every thing, and every domestick of the family, equally at his service, as their own; and the sensible and modest use he made of all these indulgencies, enhanced the value of his company to them in such a manner, that he was of all their parties, whether of devotion, business, or pleasure; in the course of which, the lady had frequent opportunities of conversing with him,

and had hinted to him in pretty plain terms, that he ought not to neglect improving the present circumstances, which were so favourable for his applying to his excellency the viceroy, to obtain something fixed and settled for life, independant of future accidents ; as it was well known, that the high dignity of viceroy of the Brazils, was an honour but of a few years duration at best, and subject to be revoked at every instant, according to the king's pleasure ; that it was therefore his business as a man of prudence, so to improve the present moment of favour, as to put himself in a situation, from whence he could look with indifference,
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and in security, upon whatever revolutions might succeed to his excellency's administration. His constant reply to these friendly insinuations, was, that as his excellency had already so effectually anticipated his very wishes and desires, by his generous behaviour, he had put it out of his power to ask for what he was conscious he did not deserve; that whatever small services he either had, or could render his excellency, could never possibly amount to an acknowledgement equal to the sense he entertained of his present happy circumstances, for which he was alone indebted to his excellency's bounty, after rescuing him from the dreadful situation,

situation, under which he had been delivered over to his power; he was therefore sensible, he had no just right to ask for any thing more, however much his excellency's generosity might be disposed to favour his pretensions.

This surprising act of virtuous obstinacy, appeared a prodigy to them all, sensible that their own countrymen would have made a very different use of such circumstances, and only served to render his character more respectable to them. He was then about thirty, in the very flower of manhood, and though rather of a delicate make, yet his late fatiguing journey

journey, so far from hurting him, had, by the violent exercise, restored to him all his wonted vigour and activity, which his severe confinement, so long in the bottom of a ship's hold, had well nigh totally extinguished ; all his fine high colour and spirits returned, and made him almost forget his past disasters. Yet still, a deep sigh would sometimes force its way, when he recollected, that he was doomed to pass the rest of his days in those remote, inhospitable, western regions, without the smallest chance of his ever re-visiting more his dear native land. But here again a gentle ray of far distant glimmering hope, would sooth his desponding fancy,
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and teach him to believe the same kind hand of that almighty providence, whose councils he adored, and which had always so visibly interposed in his favour, might in some future period, and when least he expected it, by one more blessed effort, restore him to his friends and country.

It was in such moments of reflexion as these, that he clearly distinguished the real and intrinsic value of true liberty, and with rapture contemplated the singular felicity of the meanest Briton, only subject, and amenable to the established and well known laws of his country, when compared with the
precarious

precarious and dependent situation of the most gaudy powdered slave, in any of the nations around him. Happy had it been for thee, O gentle Castleford ! had the friendly hand of fate, put here an end to thy sufferings and existence, instead of reserving thee, by an apparently malicious destiny, to share a much sublimer degree of earthly happiness, than all thou hast yet experienced, only, as it were, with a purpose to render more exquisitely poignant and severe, that bitter, bitter cup of adversity, preserved for thee at last !

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Castleford acquires universal esteem in the execution of his new office.

CASTLEFORD continued with his usual dexterity, and application, in assisting the viceroy in the dispatch of all kind of business whether public or private, which in that country and under such a government is immense; for every wretch who has any sort of pretensions for the merest trifle, or any complaint against another, whether well or ill founded, is in the practice of addressing himself
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by petition directly to the viceroy himself, who orders such a reply or dispatch to be made on the top of it, as he judges the nature of the representation requires, and putting his own cypher under that dispatch, orders it to be returned to the party petitioning; and all these numerous petitions it was Castleford's business carefully to examine, and consider maturely, and then write down the proper reply, so that they were sent up to his excellency's apartments every morning ready for signing, immediately after his hearing mass, and drinking his chocolate. The whole city, and country were delighted, not only with this regular dispatch of
business

business, which they had never experienced before, poor people from distant parts of the country, having been formerly often detained whole weeks, and months, dancing attendance at the viceroy's surly gates, or in the outer lobbies of the palace, and bowing, and kneeling, to his supercilious excellence, as he came in, or went out in state without even deigning to look at them; but what charmed the people still more with this happy change of administration, was that spirit of true humanity and kind attention to their interests and welfare, which seemed to dictate all the replies to the petitioners, who, when even refused the favour they requested,

requested, were often more flattered by the reasonable manner and philanthropy of that refusal, than they would have been with the haughty stile, and manner, after which their former viceroy was accustomed to grant them a boon.

These favourable impressions among the people with regard to their present governor, could not be long a secret in the palace, and gave the viceroy and his family great satisfaction: all but Castleford, who was the real cause of them, seemed to be exceedingly flattered at such appearances, which, when they took notice of to him,

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his usual reply was, that he could hardly conceive how it could, or ought to be otherwise; that his excellency, being a man of probity, honour, and humanity, was consequently bound by every tie, human and divine, to be indefatigable in procuring every possible means of soothing, comforting, and protecting the numerous people so absolutely, and unlimitedly entrusted to his care; that for this very reason, of his being so totally master of the people he was set over, he was so much the more directly called upon, to provide for their safety, well being, and happiness, that the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice residing so entirely

tirely in his own breast, and depending on his absolute commands, it was in the true and impartial distribution of those, that his excellency had it in his power to exhibit the nearest and most perfect resemblance, this world can display, of the glorious perfections we so justly ascribe, to the all wise and powerful governor of universal nature ; that, uncontrouled by the authority of frivolous, partial, and imperfect laws, or the restrictive power of councils, he ought to visit, and to know every object by himself, to trust to no man's reports or representations, and to employ every moment of his short and precious time in doing univer-

ful good to suffering humanity, and thus deserve, at the close of his administration, the well earned, and, of all others, the most grateful incense to a good and virtuous mind, the thanks, the prayers, and the blessings of thousands !

C H A P T E R XXIX.

Castleford declines the pressing offers made him by the viceroy. Avows his attachment to the young lady in their family.

THE viceroy and lady, seeing that Dr. Castleford made no attempts towards soliciting any favour for himself, resolved at last to speak to him, which they did one fore-noon jointly, after the business of the day was gone through ; testifying their sense of his extraordinary merit, and how much they desired to serve him. The viceroy said he had thought of two employments for him, of either of which he might take his

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choice. The first was that of physician general to the army, just then vacant, by the death of an old dotard, who had held that post for fifty years. This he told him he was very sensible, would be a troublesome and fatiguing employment, in as much as a person of his knowledge in the profession, and of his activity, would soon discover the miserable condition of the army, as to the article of physicians, in the different departments, and of surgeons in the regiments. — The other employment he proposed for him was sufficiently lucrative, and required little attendance, being that of surveyor general of the customs, which

which post, now held by a very worthy man, he might have seen often at the palace, John Perez de Gouvea, would also soon be vacant, as that gentleman having long served the king in different employments, and in various parts of the Brazils, being now advanced in years, unmarried, and with a competent fortune, had begged leave to resign his employments, with an intention of retiring to Lisbon, there to finish his days in his native country. Here poor Castleford fetched a deep sigh! which they both remarked, though they took no notice of it to him, and the viceroy concluded, by desiring him to take time and re-

reflect seriously, before he made his choice, letting him know when he had done so, that he should be gratified according to his inclinations.

Castleford did not hesitate nor demur a moment, as to the reply he was to make. He returned both their excellencies his most humble and hearty thanks and acknowledgments, for their great and unmerited condescension to him, wished for words to express the deep sense of gratitude, wherewith it had impressed him; then addressing himself to the viceroy, “ But you are well acquainted, sir, (said he) how I have been already once, by
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the most unexpected stroke of adverse fortune, suddenly cast down from an advantageous and eligible situation, into the lowest depth of human misery, where, if alive, I must have still remained, had not your goodness, like a blessed pitying angel, taken compassion on me, and rescued me from the very brink of ruin and despair ! To think of re-ascending and exposing myself again, to the secret deadly shafts of malice and envy, by acting in any public station here, where, I know it is still more dangerous than in Portugal, from whence we are removed at such a mighty distance, deprived even of the power of applying for justice or redress, but
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by the very rare and accidental mercy of a temporary governor, makes me tremble. I dread the wiles, and the masked wickedness of the far greater part of mankind, and would earnestly desire, and wish to have as little connexion with them as possible. Nay, I fear even for you, my generous benefactor! for your elevated station, however worthily filled, but exposes you the more, to all the detestable arts of rancour, obloquy, and misrepresentation; and I must be free to tell you, that in the different parts I visited by your orders, I was mortified to find, that the terrible father's of the society, still retained such a number of warm friends,
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and apologists ; nor was it possible for me, entirely to shut my ears to the various murmurs which were resounding at the peremptoriness of your orders, with regard to the suppression of those people, and the anxiety you marked for having them put in execution : for my own part, I acted in the business with zeal from a two-fold motive ; the first, was that of punctually executing your commands, and the second, because I was conscious, that however persons deluded by passion or prejudice may judge, I was rendering a real and essential service to society, and to mankind in general, by doing whatever I could towards
abolishing

abolishing a society of men, who, from their very original, have been the uniform disturbers of that, of all others, wherever they have been tolerated or permitted to enter.

“ If therefore, sir, you wish to contribute to my satisfaction, as I am convinced you do, permit me to remain in my present retired and happy situation, too happy ! if by my weak endeavours of service, I can, in any degree, contribute to soften and alleviate the cares of the government you are charged with ; secure under the shade of your protection, and of your roof, and most amply rewarded, if, by being allowed the honour of serving
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ing you, during your administration here, I could entertain the smallest hopes of accompanying you, on your return to Europe, and of once more seeing my own dear, native country !”

Here he stopped, but with a look of ineffable anxiety, to know what passed at that moment in their excellencies breasts concerning him. The lady appeared extremely desirous of assuring him, that his suit was immediately granted, but cast an eye upon the viceroy, as wishing for his concurrence ; he accordingly assured Castleford, that, with regard to his remaining with him, in his family, he

he could not receive a greater satisfaction, than to be able to comply with a request so perfectly agreeable to himself; and that, as to his returning with him to Europe, he had already written to an intimate friend at Oporto, to know if any thing farther had transpired there, concerning the prior or himself, since the time of his apprehension there, and that he would now write to Lisbon, and make applications through all the proper channels, so as to dispose the minister to permit him to bring him along with him, at his return, and that he did not entertain the smallest doubt, that, when the truth was known,
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which it required some time to bring to light; and that, the representations he should make in his favour, were properly taken into consideration, he should be readily indulged in his application.

But the hardest task for Castleford's great reserve and modesty, still remained behind; he was perfectly resolved, and clear, as to what he had answered to their excellencies friendly offers to him, and no less convinced of the sincerity of their intentions, to apply for leave to carry him back with them to Europe; yet still he was embarrassed, and hesitated in respect to what he had further to propose to them, but
sensible,

sensible, that he never could have a fairer opportunity of laying before them, a concern still infinitely nearer, and dearer than all they had yet spoken of, he took courage, and addressing himself to her excellency, he begged her indulgence for a few moments more, which he was not more inclined to ask, than she was disposed immediately to grant, and then addressed her in the following words :

“ After the profusion of goodness which I have already experienced, and am still thus encouraged farther to hope for, from his excellency's unbounded generosity, it would appear like unfeeling rudeness

ness, were I to persist in soliciting more; but oh, gracious lady! excuse me if I dare yet solicit, as the crown of all the felicity I can possibly enjoy in this world, your favour and protection, in support of my obsequious endeavours, to render my ardent vows of love, and eternal affection, acceptable in the eyes of the adorable Arabella."

The lady joined her hands together, casting her eyes up to heaven, to express her satisfaction at such a happy idea. Castleford, surprised at such a gesture, attempted to convince her, that he had never given the smallest item of such a thing to the young lady,

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nor

nor ever would, however passionately he loved her, without both their excellencies hearty consent and approbation ; had he known either himself or them, at that moment, in which he was like a man beside himself, he had no occasion to tell them so, they were both too well acquainted with the parties, not to be convinced of it. The viceroy's looks assured his lady of his fullest concurrence towards the match. The servants came in the middle of this interesting scene, to announce that dinner was served up, and they all went to table, where the young lady was waiting for them, but with very different feelings, appetites, and dispositions.

CHAPTER

C H A P T E R X X X .

*Dr. Castleford's marriage is solemnized
in the viceroy's palace, and celebrated
with great splendour and magnificence.*

IF ever some of the most delicate touches, in Sir Richard Steele's sensible comedy of the Conscious lovers, were realized in practical life, it was by this faithful and unfortunate pair; their feelings and sentiments, their very passions and desires were so congenial, that like two instruments, or glasses, in perfect unison, if one was but gently touched, the other was instantly put also in motion. It would therefore be superfluous, to

describe the ready cordiality of that mutual affection, with which they were reciprocally seized, and delighted with each others tender, modest, and elegant expressions, and assurances of love, esteem, and eternal friendship; that of their generous patrons augmented, and insured their felicity, which there was now nothing wanting to complete, but the fixing the day for the marriage; the viceroy and his lady took the charge of the whole business upon themselves, application was made to the bishop of the city, in the viceroy's name, and a dispensation, from having the bans published, was readily granted, and from several other church ceremonies,

ceremonies, it would have been otherwise necessary to have gone through. The bishop did Castleford the honour of wishing him joy on the occasion, by a deputation of three of the gravest of his ecclesiastical attendants; the vice-roy's lady had given her instructions and directions, to the major-domo, for having every thing provided after the best manner, that country afforded. A numerous company was invited, of the principal people of the city, the old facetious John Perez de Gouvea, mentioned above, being of the number, and the nuptial ceremony was performed in the palace on the evening of the 12th of June,

being the eve of the feast of the great St. Anthony of Lisbon, with comedies, masquerades, dancing of minuets, *fandangos*, *folías*, and *fofas*.—The reverend friars who were numerous, as in all genteel companies, vied with each other in making epithalamiums, and extemporary verses on the occasion; all which, the bridegroom and his sensible bride, found to be exceedingly fulsome, tasteless, and abominable; while parties of the company would visit the oratory, where the image of the saint of the day, about eighteen inches high, was set up, in a little niche above the altar, decked out with all the diamonds of the family, and surrounded,

rounded, as it were, with a number of wax tapers, produced a most striking and brilliant appearance; and here it was, the company retired by turns to their devotion, by heedlessly mumbling their forms of prayers, and repeating cold and unaffected litanies, to the image of the saint, in whose honour they were assembled.

Never, in this part of the world, did good company amuse themselves so much to their satisfaction; for whether it was owing to accident or design, perhaps, on considering the new married couple was English, there was a spirit of freedom, and familiarity pervaded the

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whole, little known among the Portuguese in Lisbon, and perfectly new to them, in that sequestered region, where they are under much more restraint than in Portugal, and this extraordinary circumstance gave a zest to the entertainment they had no conception of before. The gentlemen, and especially the younger part of them, sat familiarly by the ladies, or knelt by their sides, whispering soft things, squeezing their hands, and, as if by mistake, in so great a croud, treading reciprocally upon each others toes, and darting, at the same time, looks of humid fire, which, joined to the nimble and bewitching gestures of the ladies,

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in the various dances, rung, as it were, an universal alarm to love. Variety of sweetmeats had been served up, during the evening, and repeated cooling draughts of refreshing iced waters had been quaffed, especially by the more youthful part of the company: as to the elderly ladies, they were edified by the conversation of the numerous reverend gentlemen present: briefly, it is no easy matter to say, either what happened, during the course of that enchanting evening, or what farther would have happened, had not the bell rung to supper, exactly at midnight; the doors of a large saloon were thrown open, and the company walked

walked in to a very copious meat supper, consisting of a great variety of viands, hot from the kitchen.

The wax tapers, which had graced St. Anthony, who was now abandoned, lighted up the board, set out, in a plentiful ambigu crouded with the best eatables, the finest sweetmeats of the Brazils, and great choice of the best fruits of the season.

The full moon shone bright in midnight splendour, the ample windows of the hall were thrown open, that the air of the room might be cooled, by a participation
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with that of the atmosphere; not a breath of wind was stirring, but what was just sufficient to waft the odours of an orange grove, in flower, under the windows, into the apartment: but, with most of the guests, this was not so much a time for contemplation as for action.

The father guardian of the barefooted Carmelites, who was honorary director to the viceroy's lady, who was herself a great devotee of St. Theresa, of Avila, took his post, at the head of the table, with her excellency on one hand of him, and the beautiful Arabella on the other, and, as soon
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as his reverence had made the sign of the cross, over the loaded table, the guests, mostly well prepared, fell to eating, very seriously, quantities of roast pig, beef a-la-mode, calf's head, larded partridges, Lamego and Melgasso hams, with large crammed fowls smothered in rice, with a number of other rich and succulent dishes, which it would have been reckoned the most abominable heresy to have attempted tasting, only ten minutes earlier. It is true, the father guardian, as well as some other of the friars, at table, who, on entering the religious life, make a solemn vow of perpetual abstinence from flesh eatables, of every kind, punctually observed

observed it also on this occasion ; they were, however, in some degree, indemnified, by an excellent dish of turbot, and another of sturgeon, with rich sauces of lobsters, shrimps and oysters, and these heightened by the stimulatives of cayenne and other excellent spices that country produces, and which made them delicious ; they afterwards ate abundantly of roasted bananas, and other high seasoned fruits of the country, than which, of all things eatable, there are none more highly incentive, particularly in that warm and luxuriant climate.

The town-major, after critically surveying the table, sat himself
down

down by a large dish, which contained two monstrous roasted turkies, and his friend and old eating companion, John Perez de Gouvea, took his post, opposite to him, and both equally gluttons, they ate after an amazing manner ; far from deserving the dignified titles of epicureans, they did not regard the quality, near so much as the quantity of what they ate, for their delight consisted in swallowing : the major was a prodigious bulky and unwieldy man, with legs thicker than mill-posts, wrapped round with flannels, and other applications, to prevent the peccant humours continually oozing from various parts of them, from staining
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ing the white silk stockings he had contrived to have drawn over them, in honour of the day.

This gentleman, who was a native of Lisbon, had like most of his countrymen, passed the early part of his life, in his cloak, had fortunately just enough to support him, without being ever at the trouble of doing any thing, and had constantly numbers of issues open in his legs, through which was carried off that superabundance of gross humours, which originate from a beastly, gluttonous disposition, and from a total want of bodily exercise, of any kind, to which he had been, through life,
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a perfect stranger, though no man could be more delighted with the action of eating, especially when asked to entertainments, for which it was his practice to prepare himself, not only by fasting rigidly for the twenty-four hours immediately preceding (a trick he also taught John Perez) but also, by gentle medicinal purgations, and by the use of an ingenious instrument, he had got, at a considerable expence, from Paris, and which, as a favour, he would sometimes shew to his particular friends, by means whereof, he could by injections, of various compositions, either relieve constipated nature, or accelerate the evacuation of the
intestines

intestines to what degree he pleased, and as he made frequent use of this instrument, it may be truly said, it was the only exercise he ever took.

Before supper was entirely over, and the coffee brought in, John Perez de Gouvea had fainted in his chair, from the excessive load of victuals he had charged his stomach with, and was carried out, into another room, for fresh air, whither a dish of strong coffee was afterwards sent to recover him; the town major, undismayed, continued pertinaciously devouring, till the moment the whole company rose to separate. The viceroy and lady, with
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the bride and bridegroom, retired to an inner apartment, where they entertained themselves, with many sprightly remarks on the behaviour of the different guests, till the lady gave it as her opinion, that it was time for the new married couple to withdraw to their bed chamber, where we shall leave them to the pursuit and enjoyment of those raptures, which refined and sensible souls alone are capable of relishing, and which are as far superiour to the rude, strong, momentary, sensual grasp of appetite, as reason is to instinct, science to stupidity, or elegance to sordid and abandoned sloth.

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✓ We are persuaded, the candid reader will not disapprove of our having been particular in our account of this marriage and supper, for, besides that it serves to develope, and exhibit the real and present manners and customs of those people; it was an event, which ushered into the world the future hero of our history, the singular anecdotes of whose life, though perhaps not so numerous, were at least as strange, uncommon, and unexpected, as any to be found in the numberless volumes of novel and romance, made at pleasure, and depending entirely on the fancy and invention of the writer; whereas in the relating of

a true, unvarnished tale, such as the present, the principal merit undoubtedly consists in conscientiously adhering to the rigour of historical facts, as to time, place, and circumstance, without attempting to warp or pervert them, so as to serve any sinister or particular purpose, leaving only to the ingenuity of the writer, the embellishing and setting off of the same, according to the measure of his capacity.

C H A P T E R XXXI.

Mrs. Castleford is brought to bed of a boy, and dies soon after. Sketch of the character of the Brazilians.

FROM this time, during some months following, we may reckon the halcyon days of the respectable Castleford and his incomparable wife; and considering the precarious situation in which he was placed, those days were indeed too fortunate to admit of any long continuance. The execution of their duty, with regard to their indulgent superiours, took up but a part of their time, and served

only as an amusement and gentle recreation, which gave a keener edge to their inward feelings and fondness for each others company; and here let us, for a moment, beg the reader's attention to the amazing contrast between the pure, and durable enjoyments of these two matchless, short lived lovers, and the wild, ferocious, instinctive desires, of the people among whom they lived.

The ingenious Dr. Goldsmith, with great judgment, observes, that in a state of barbarism, the sex is totally degraded, and debased, and the females made entirely subservient to the will, pleasures,

tures, and desires of their tyrannic lords and masters : that in a state of real civilization, where reason enters for her due share and proportion, in dictating the regulations for the well being of civil life, the sex is held in high esteem ; their reason, their judgment, and inclinations are consulted and respected ; and in a well improved society, the fair sex, properly educated, becomes its brightest and most endearing ornament ; but that, in a state of semi-barbarism (whereof candour itself cannot totally exculpate the present inhabitants of the finest and largest peninsula of the European continent) beauty is still, in too great a degree, mo-

nopolized, over-rated and enslaved ; the persons of the sex being there, regarded chiefly as objects of enjoyment, without almost any manner of education, whereby the proper principles of real honour, modesty, or virtue, are instilled and implanted in the mind, and thus become the only and surest guardians of the body, and without their inclinations being once consulted, as to the choice of the man destined to be their companion for life ; it is no wonder that, from such want of principle, from restraint, and often tyrannic usage, together with frequent temptations from abroad, and the constant inviting softness and pruriency of the climate, infidelity and intrigue should

should abound much more, than in our more northern latitudes, where both civil and natural causes concur in preventing them ; and for the contrary reason, it equally follows, that in the Brazils, where education is still worse, restraint stronger, and the climate much warmer than in Portugal, the regard for the sex should partake so much the more of fierce desire and violent unbridled passion.—In fact, the inhabitants there, in their behaviour, resemble the goats and monkies of their country!——all is concealed wantonness and mysterious intrigue, and no woman there, ever loses any opportunity she can possibly seize,

seize, of gratifying her strong and tumultuous passions. How different from those of Castleford and his Arabella! their happy days, glided on like a pure untroubled stream; their pleasures, founded in reason and justified by the sanction of religion, were enhanced by the reciprocal participation of the most expressive and endearing looks of regard and affection, and by all the nameless extatic energy, of the most delicate sentiments, far beyond the possibility of cloyment or remorse; they became daily more honoured and respected in the family, and loved by all the city who shared the pleasure of their acquaintance.—But alas, how
very

very short and fleeting is every date of human happiness!

Arabella was now many months advanced in her pregnancy, and very near her time, when she told Castleford, that she longed to taste some guavas, she had seen in a neighbouring field ; the enraptured lover, flew with precipitation to procure them for her, and when he entered the room, she being intent on something else, instead of delivering them softly to her, he gave them a gentle heave, and they hitting her left breast a little, startled her ; she applied her hand to it, then tasted the fruit, which she found delicious, and it was not apprehended

apprehended this trifling incident would have any bad consequence; however, on the evening of the same day, she was taken in labour and suffered severely.—Every kind of possible assistance was procured for her relief, and it was not till after six and fifty hours violent struggling, with very little interruption, and during which she swooned away repeatedly, the pain being too excessive for her delicate frame, that she was at last delivered of a beautiful boy; but the angel was on her death-bed!

When Castleford found that he was to lose her, that a slight fever she had at first, which he judged
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to be only the consequence of the violent pain she had gone through, increased instead of diminishing, and that she was already so weak, as not to be able even to support the operation of the medicines, he knew were necessary in her case, he appeared like a man astonished and confounded ! his eyes assumed a sort of desperate and ferocious look, which strongly marked the inward agitation of his mind : she perfectly understood what the alteration in his looks announced her, and met her fate with the most admirable constancy and resignation. She well knew what were the commotions of his soul by his gestures and behaviour ; she called him to
her

her bed side, and begged him to hear her ; he knelt down by her, and then she entreated him not to afflict himself so excessively, but rather to aid and assist her in meeting, with propriety, her last approaching moment, to join with her in thanking and adoring that providence, which had permitted them to enjoy, though but for a short space, each others company, in this world, with such reciprocal delight, and which she considered as only a prelude to a far superiour state of happiness, in which she was confident they were very soon to meet again hereafter. She conjured him, by the true love he bore her, not to make himself miserable, and to be
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be very kind to the dear pledge of her affection she had left him, and concluded with assuring him that, of all the sons of Adam, never man had been beloved as he had been, with so true, so tender, and so eternal an affection.

Each word was a dagger in the soul of the wretched Castleford, he sunk on the edge of the bed, and was seized with a violent convulsive trembling all over his body, making a desperate sort of howling noise, like that of a person in the extremity of torment; at last the tears began to flow, which brought him some relief, and as soon as he could speak, he
exclaimed

exclaimed in the following terms :
“ And is it then possible, that my adorable faint will leave me thus, a miserable outcast behind her, in this abandoned world! Oh, stay but a little longer, sweet angel, and I will bear thee company, for why have I lived so long, and why have I already gone through so many scenes of wretchedness, if I am not to die with that person, for whom alone I wished to live!—Ah, now do I perceive indeed, that all my former sufferings and misery, were trifles lighter than air, when compared with this intolerable load of affliction and woe, which the malignity of fortune had still in reserve, to blast my happiness for ever !”

ever!"—He would have proceeded, but the viceroy coming in at that moment, and sensible that such a scene, only afflicted the poor dying lady the more, ordered him to be removed to another apartment, where he lay senseless and regardless of every object about him. She lived twenty four hours longer, the viceroy and lady, were hardly a moment away from her, and she was attended with all possible care, and with all the ceremonies of the church. About an hour before she expired, she made a sign for seeing Castleford again, and he was led in after some difficulty, by two servants; his hand was put into hers, for he appeared yet in a state of
U senseless

senseless stupidity ; she squeezed his hand a little, then opening her eyes and lifting them upwards, she immediately after closed them for ever.

As soon as her death was known in the city, the sorrow and regret of all who knew her, or who were only acquainted with her character, was as universal as it was sincere ; nor were they less so in commiserating the situation of the tender and ill fated Castleford. The viceroy had him taken care of in other apartments of the palace, distant from those he lived in with his wife, and a servant with him day and night, not knowing what might

might be the consequence of some desperate resolution he might take ; as for her, she was interred with all the splendour and ceremonies, practised with personages of high rank, by the ritual of the church of Rome.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The bishop of the Rio de Janeiro endeavours, by insidious artifices, to remove Castleford from his post.

HOWEVER the spirit of philanthropy may dispose a writer, as an individual, to draw a veil over the weakness or the depravity of mankind, to cast the ill featured parts of the picture into the back ground, or the shade, and to bring into full light, only such figures as are remarkable for their symmetry and proportion, so as never to shock the eye or hurt the feelings of the spectator, but to entertain

tertain him constantly with a pleasing variety; yet these are indulgencies which the fidelity due to the historic page, has never been found to admit, but on the contrary, punctually exacts a fair recital of the most secret causes, which concurred to produce the effects described, and without which, history would neither be so instructive nor satisfactory; and for this reason it is, that we shall be under the necessity of sometimes detaining the reader in his progress, by the perusal of some explanatory articles, necessary to the right understanding of what is to follow.

Castleford remained entirely unfit for business for some months

after his wife's decease, a deplorable object of real compassion ! it was with the greatest difficulty he could be persuaded to take the nourishment barely necessary to support him ; his whole body was become flaccid and meagre, and his countenance livid and dejected ; whenever sleep overcame him, he was continually starting, interrupted and awaked, by the most extraordinary and terrifying dreams, so that it became necessary to have always a couple of servants in his company. He frequently called out, and devoutly wished for death to come and relieve him from his present state of horror and affliction ; notwithstanding every method

thod was practised to encourage and console him, and a very sensible clergyman made it his business to be often with him, and to sooth and comfort him, by every means in his power.

But now, public business began to fall into some confusion, and the worthy viceroy felt sorely the inconvenience of Castleford's not being in a condition to attend it: besides, he knew that there were spies set upon his actions, and he was exceedingly distressed, for he knew not whom he could put the proper confidence in, and was, at the same time, very unfit for going through with the business

by himself ; there was little prospect of Castleford's being soon relieved from his affliction, so as to assist him effectually ; the public began to murmur and complain of the viceroy's supineness and negligence. No people on earth is more inclined than the Portuguese to the mean and rascally vices of defamation, back-biting, and under-hand malversation, and reviling of their superiours ; for this reason, none are so proper for them, as those who resolve to rule them with a rod of iron, for they never repay kindness and condescension from those above them, but with insolence and ingratitude. The palace gates were again croud-
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ed with petitioners, and a set of miscreants, in the city, the most of them belonging to the church, instead of endeavouring to allay, made it their business to foment the general dissatisfaction.

In this dilemma, his excellency the bishop, who knew very well the critical situation of the times, and who had always professed the greatest friendship and attachment to the viceroy, bethought himself of a refined piece of policy, perfectly of a piece with the blessed education he had received in his youth: he waited on the viceroy, and after assuring him of the great respect and veneration he had always

ways entertained for his person, and of his constant prayers for the good success of his government, he affected to condole with him exceedingly, on the indisposition of Castleford, launching out excessively in his praises, extolling his great talents and capacity, his sobriety, his modesty, his piety and religion, and lamenting that he was not yet able to give his usual assistance in the dispatch of business: at the same time he told the viceroy that, as a proof of the sincerity of his friendship, he thought it his duty to inform him, that there were several discontents and murmurings abroad, on account of the late unusual delays in all public affairs,

affairs, which seemed to be almost altogether at a stand, for which the indisposition or inability of a secretary was certainly not a sufficient excuse; that he thanked God there was still great choice of worthy subjects among their own countrymen there, who would think themselves highly honoured by such an employment; that till his excellency should have time to provide himself with a person to his satisfaction, for that office, he had two very responsible gentlemen of his own family, of great capacity, understanding, and application to business, whom he himself would answer for; and that either of them was at that moment very much
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at his excellency's command and service.

The viceroy returned him his sincere acknowledgments for his so friendly advice and offer, protesting how sensible he was of them, telling him, that after reflecting maturely on what he had said, he would have the honour of waiting on him with his answer. The bishop then, after many repeated protestations of zeal, friendship, and services, took his leave and retired.

CHAPTER

C H A P T E R XXXIII.

Character of the bishop of the Rio de Janeiro.—His strong attachment to the interests of the exiled jesuits.

AFTER some time longer however, the keener edge of Castleford's grief and melancholy, appeared to be at least in some degree blunted, for it had by its violence in a manner consumed itself, and as the tears now began to come with less difficulty, he found himself always less agitated, and more composed, after he had shed them in profusion; but his principal or rather only consolation, was in gazing

gazing at and kissing the sweet little object his dear departed faint had left behind her ; this he would send for repeatedly, and that, the oftener as he began to recover his spirits, which were still exceedingly low. The viceroy failed not to acquaint him with the visit he had from the bishop, the nature of their conversation, and of the proffer he had made him : Castleford perceived more directly than his patron, the vile snare that was laid for him, and, cost him what efforts it should, was resolved to prevent its taking effect : he begged his excellency to be assured that he would resume immediately the performance of his duty, and hoped,
by

by his application, very soon to make up for any past neglect or delay, and that he was humbly of opinion, his excellency should thank the bishop for his friendly offer, explaining to him, at the same time, in a satisfactory manner, the reasons for his not accepting it.

But before proceeding farther in our historical detail, it is necessary to give some account of who, and what this bishop was.

Don Jeronymo Annes de Azambuja, bishop of the Rio de Janiero, was, at that time, in his fixtieth year, and had been from his early youth,

youth, educated as all the noble youth of his own time was, by the jesuits, who were then all powerful in Portugal, as well as in many other parts of Europe. As they found him a very apt scholar, and one endowed with every disposition tending to promote their authority, they by every possible inducement, engaged him to enter into the noviciate, and as soon as that was over, he remained among the scholastics a much shorter time than usual, so that in a small number of years he became thoroughly professed, and it must be allowed, that on all occasions, he proved himself a worthy member of such a fraternity.

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The General of the order of the jesuits, with his junto of counsellors and assistants at Rome, having long before this date, formed the vast design of establishing a powerful empire in South America, from whence they proposed in course of time, to reduce that whole continent from south to north, under their own authority, had among other ideas, for forwarding that favorite object, resolved to have as many of the bishops as possible, named for the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in that part of the world, chosen from the fathers of their society, of whom, his excellency Don Jeronymo was one, who, when king John the fifth of Portugal,

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first

first offered him that bishoprick (though, secretly advised of every thing) clapped his hands upon his head, assuring his majesty, that he would never accept of such an honour, being incompatible with their institution, as well as to what he had sworn to, and, totally contrary to his own inclinations and wishes; which were, to be employed as a missionary, wherever his majesty pleased, but never to quit his order, which he neither could, nor would do, but by the express command of the pope, or of his own general, which he was well assured neither of them would grant; however, as all this game had been previously arranged, to shew that
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the king was not to be foiled by a jesuit, the general's order was procured from Rome, by his majesty's desire, and Don Jeronymo, with great zeal, joy, and seeming reluctance, accepted of the bishoprick.

During his long residence in that part of the globe, his excellency Don Jeronymo de Azambuja had accordingly not been by any means negligent, in seconding the views of the general at Rome, nor the interests of the society; he observed with delicacy and exactness, the secret oath which all the professed take, never to quit that body, nor to accept of any dignity

in the church however great, without the exprefs command of the general of the order; and, after they do fo, to confider themfelves as being ftill equally of the fame fraternity, equally espoufed alone to its interefts, and fubject in the fame manner, to give a ready and blind obedience to all the general's orders, of what kind foever.

When the bifhop faw therefore how things were likely to turn out in Europe, with regard to the je-fuits; that their practices in the new world, had become objects of jealousy, and that the new miniftry of king Jofeph, who came to the throne of Portugal in 1750, was
resolved

resolved to examine strictly into their conduct ; he was the first to exclaim against it, and to reprobate it, according to their own maxims, with a view of being by that very means, the better able to assist and support them effectually. In all companies, and on all occasions, he censured the behaviour of the jesuits, and the manner of conducting their missions in the Paraguay, and wrote repeatedly in the same stile to court, proposing plans for their regulation, and for rendering them more dependent on the established civil government ; and it was thus that, for a considerable time, he duped the ministry, who thought him sincere, and who, com-

municating to him, some part of his majesty's future intentions, with regard to those fathers in that country, enabled them, by his means, to be so much the more upon their guard, and to baffle, for a considerable time, the united forces of Spain and Portugal, as we have seen they did, soon after the abovementioned period. But, seeing they must fall at last, the bishop had done every thing, by his emissaries and correspondents, in the different colonies underhand, to retard, as much as possible, the execution of the viceroy's orders, as had, in fact, been done ; and he was, in his heart, exceedingly piqued at the immoderate

rate

rate zeal he thought the viceroy exhibited against his old companions, in which he had been, in his opinion, but too well seconded by Castleford's dexterity and address, in having them all sent to Europe with such expedition.

The bishop therefore in concert with his correspondents in all the different cities, who still remained fast friends to the society, had remitted to the court of Lisbon, by the same ships which carried the proscribed fathers, various articles of accusation against the viceroy, in the names of the inhabitants of the said cities, some complaining of his remissness in exe-

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cuting his majesty's orders; others that either by the connivance of the people he had employed, or, by their taking bribes, several jesuits had been suffered to remain in different parts of the interior country, who might again raise fresh disturbances. That the houses and lands confiscated to his majesty's use, had been entrusted to the care and administration of some favourites, without fortune or substance, wherewith to answer any failure in a charge of such consequence, and that, out of zeal for God's and his majesty's service, they thought it was a duty incumbent on them to inform him of these circumstances.—All these various charges
against

against the viceroy were, from design, made out so different from each other, and carried with them such an appearance of plausibility, of candour and truth, that the minister, though perfectly aware of the disposition of his countrymen for defamation, could not help suspecting that there must be some sort of foundation for complaints, which appeared to be so universal, and formed without any tincture of rancour or dissatisfaction, farther than such as seemed to arise from the nature of the circumstances before them, as related by each complaining party : he resolved, however, in his first dispatches to the viceroy, to take little

tle further notice of them, till he was more authentically informed, than such as the viceroy might naturally suppose to be in consequence of the purport of his own reports to him, or of the minister's reflections on the same subject.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The viceroy dies of grief, in consequence of the dispatches sent him from Lisbon. The bishop succeeds him and imprisons Castleford.

CASTLEFORD found great relief, from what almost any one else would have considered as severe labour and application ; his attention to business, and regulating a great number of papers which had been thrown aside, during his misfortunes and consequent indisposition, occupied almost every moment, and fortunately prevented his falling a prey to those corroding cares and reflections his
present

present melancholy turn of mind would, most probably, have thrown him into.—After transacting the daily business with the viceroy, he seldom saw any sort of company, excepting that some-times of an evening, he would admit the conversation of old John Perez de Gouvea, who, besides the harmless entertainment his company afforded him, had another new acquired title to his friendship, for, even without Castleford's knowledge, but with the viceroy and lady's consent, he had insisted on standing god-father to his child, and had provided nurses, and every thing else necessary during the confusion, occasioned by the mother's death,
and

and the father's illness ; so that John, who was an old batchelor, and exceedingly fond of children, though he had none of his own, often told Castleford, that he insisted the whole education of the boy, should be entirely upon his account, that he would spare no expences to make a compleat man of him, and, that before he himself died, he hoped the boy would have learning enough, to become either pope or cardinal, or which was more, even bishop of the Rio de Janeiro, and, we shall soon see, what a fortunate circumstance this was for the infant.

The viceroy was now again at ease, and found the affairs of government

vernment go to his mind ; the bishop himself expressed to him his satisfaction, at the quick and easy dispatch of business, and continued to testify his great admiration of, and affection for his secretary, who he said was indefatigable ; Castleford in fact, was best amused and entertained, in doing his master's business effectually, and conscientiously, gratitude had a great share in the direction of all his actions, and he thought that for so good a patron, he could never do too much ; yet still upon the whole, he was very low and melancholy ; a settled gloom, had taken possession of his features, and still, the pregnant sigh, would make its way, and

and served often to relieve his brooding thoughts, just on the verge of being hatched into something more distressing and more serious.—He was still emaciated, and had not recovered his colour, nor at meals, did he ever either eat or drink even so much, as was barely necessary to support nature.

Mean time the dispatches and answers arrived from Lisbon, though retarded by some months, to the viceroy's letters and dispatches, which accompanied the jesuits to Europe.—By those the viceroy was given to understand, his majesty had learned, with satisfaction, that the jesuits had been sent from
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the Brazils to Lifbon, according to his commands, though not with all the expedition he had reason to expect from his excellency's known zeal in the royal fervice ; that he hoped his excellency had been as careful as the importance of the charge required, in whose hands he had entrusted the adminiftration of the confiscated houfes and eftates of the jefuits ; that he had fome reason to apprehend, there ftill remained fome members of the fociety difperfed in that country, after the exact orders which had been expeditied to his excellency, in his majefty's name, to fend, without delay, every foul of them to Europe ; that his excellency

cellency should, therefore, without the smallest hesitation, send in irons, every jesuit still remaining in the Brazils, and particularly the two which he himself had informed his majesty in his dispatches, he had retained prisoners, as being, at that time, not in a condition to be shipped off.

The above dispatch notified farther to his excellency, that, as his majesty had it very particularly at heart, to finish and conclude this business of the jesuits; and had for that reason pitched upon his excellency, as a person, in whose zeal and activity he could place the most unbounded confidence, so

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his

his majesty was in the strongest disposition to hope, and believe, that confidence had not been misplaced, and that neither any present or future reports to the contrary, should, on examination, and after all the necessary informations had and obtained, ever give his majesty the smallest reason to repent of the choice he had made of his excellency, for the execution of that important piece of service.

The perusal of these dispatches struck the viceroy with such a sort of chilling anguish, and cruel disappointment, as is much easier felt than described.—He perceived evidently, that he had been hurt, and
that

that his conduct had been totally and too effectually misrepresented to the minister, who never expressed himself in such ambiguous terms, without being highly dissatisfied; but it was impossible for him, so much as to guess from what quarter came the blow, he felt so severely; he was conscious of having done his duty to the best of his ability, and that not a jesuit had been left behind, in the whole continent of the Brazils, excepting only the two he himself had mentioned in his letter, with the reasons for his having suffered them to remain, and to confirm the validity of which, one of them, who was attacked with the leprosy, had

died very soon after the fleet's sailing for Europe, notwithstanding he had been taken good care of and well attended.

He sent for Castleford, and desired him to peruse the dispatches, which he did, but was so far from being in any condition to solace or comfort his patron, in his distressing situation, that he stood in more need of another person, to do himself that friendly office. They were both sensible, that they had fallen sacrifices to the practices of malice and detraction, and, that they had lost for ever the confidence of ministry; and the viceroy was too well acquainted, with the despotic proceedings

proceedings of the court on such occasions, not to be assured, that if he should even live to return home, his certain reward would be a dungeon for the rest of his days. His spirits sunk entirely, and he took to his bed, where he pined and fretted with grief and vexation for about a fortnight, without hardly tasting any thing, and then expired.

During the time of his illness, the bishop was assiduous in his visits, his offers of service, and protestations of friendship, and, as soon as the viceroy was dead, he ordered the king's great seal to be fixed upon all his drawers, his cabinet, and all sorts of papers belonging

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longing to government; the council was immediately called and assembled, in order to open and read the king's letter, which is always provisionally ready there, naming the successor, in case of the viceroy's death; this was accordingly done, and the bishop, in conjunction with the present governor of the Bahia, who was to be immediately advised of the same, was appointed in the interim, to execute the office of viceroy of the Brazils, till such time, as upon advice thereof being sent to Europe, fresh orders should return from thence.

About eight days after the bishop had the administration of affairs,
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a gentleman from him waited upon Castleford, who remained at the late viceroy's, sunk in grief, and overwhelmed with the recollection of all his past calamities and present misfortunes; and after making him a complimentary salutation in the bishop's name, added, that he was exceedingly mortified to inform him, that articles of accusation, of a very criminal nature, had been presented to his excellency the bishop against him, which had very much surprised him; that though his excellency was so perfectly convinced of his innocence, that he would most gladly, if it were practicable, undertake to be his counsel and advocate himself;

yet, as in his present situation, his first duty was to the administration of the most impartial justice, the necessary forms thereof, in that country, made it requisite that his person should be secured till such time, as by a fair and equitable trial, he should have an opportunity of convincing the whole world of his innocence, whereof he himself had not the smallest doubt; that, as a present proof of his excellency the bishop's friendly disposition, he had taken upon himself so far to dispense, in his favour, with the rigour of the law, that whereas all those accused of such high crimes and misdemeanours are, previous to their trial,
confined

confined among the felons in the common gaol, he had ordered him to another separate place of confinement, which he hoped would be more agreeable to him.

After uttering these last words, the gentleman ordered Castleford to follow him, without allowing him either to take leave of any person in the family, or even to take any sort of linen, or other necessaries along with him ; when they were come to the door of the house, he delivered Castleford to a corporal there in waiting, who putting him in the middle of four armed soldiers, marched him away to the public hospital, and there put
upon

upon his ancles, the same irons which had confined the poor leprous jesuit, and from which confinement, death had some time before delivered him.

C H A P T E R XXXV.

Extraordinary conversation that passed between Castleford and another prisoner.--Castleford, to his great surprise, discovers the jesuit to be his brother.

THE gentle spirit of his excellency the bishop of the Rio de Janeiro, was no doubt edified and recreated, at the recollection of having under a shew of humanity and mercy, had so plausible an opportunity, of rendering political justice to Dr. Castleford, by putting on him the same irons, with which he had insulted a brother of his fraternity; for, since the viceroy had been by death delivered from

from feeling the effects of the bishop's revenge, he was determined to wreak it all, with redoubled fury, upon his unfortunate secretary, whom he had now entirely in his power ; he had given all the directions for preparing the mock process against him, and, as he now governed every thing, he had many more false witnesses at his beck than were necessary to swear away the lives of a hundred innocents ; he therefore resolved that Castleford, in his punishment, should atone, after a severe and exemplary manner, for the sudden ruin he had been so instrumental in bringing upon the society in that part of the world ; but in this he was disappointed.

Castleford

Castleford remained, for the first twenty-four hours, mute and insensible, stretched more like a corpse than any thing alive, upon the rotten straw bed, swarming with noxious vermin, on which the leprous jesuit had expired ; and it was not till the second day of his confinement that, being roused and compelled by repeated threats, he swallowed some bad soup they had brought for him and his fellow prisoner ; the sentinel placed over them had orders to force him to take it all, and to eat entirely against his inclination, the wing of a rabbit, fryed in rancid oil ; however this, with a glass of some spirituous liquor they made him take,

take, brought him a little to himself, and restored him to his senses, only that he might perceive the better all the misery and horror of his situation.

When they had left the two wretches by themselves, and the sentinel was retired a little from the entry of their recess, Castleford turned his head a little, to take a view of the spectre who lay upon the straw bed near him; the other who had observed all his motions, from the moment he was confined there, who knew he had been the late viceroy's secretary, and that he was an Englishman, who went there under the name of Don Carlos,

los, shaking his emaciated countenance, addressed him in English thus: "Young gentleman, will you permit a man experienced in misfortunes, perhaps more than you have yet been, to advise you not to take so violently, nor to be so excessively depressed, at an accident so common, as that which has lately befallen you."—Castleford was expressing his surprize, at hearing himself addressed in English, when the other, without much minding him, continued thus: "English or not English, it matters now very little to me, of what nation I may have originally been, to my cost I am a jesuit, and the jesuits being of all nations, and
formerly

formerly favoured and protected by all, seem now, by the imprudence of some of their members, to bid fair for falling into universal detestation and disrepute; but if I, who am now, in a manner, formed into a habit of suffering misery and inured to misfortunes, can, by a relation of them, contribute to the alleviation of yours, I should reckon myself so far happy." Castleford thanked him for his good intentions, but waved his offer, by observing to him, that he could not well comprehend, how the additional detail of the distresses of our fellow creatures, could by any means assist in relieving the pressure every one felt of his own,
but

but added, that notwithstanding he doubted not but some useful observations might be drawn from the different scenes he had gone through, to justify the ways of providence, however dark and mysterious they sometimes might appear, to our want of penetration and discernment, that whatever scenes of distress he might have gone through, yet he was certain, that he himself could match them, in those he had experienced, which, were so dreadful, that the slightest recollection of them made him tremble; that the only wish he had now on earth, was, that they were closed, and the only prayer he now addressed almost every moment to

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the Almighty, was, that he would graciously vouchsafe by his death to set him soon at liberty.

The jesuit smiled and shrugged his shoulders, out of compassion, at his discourse, which instead of appearing pious, seemed to him so pitiful, and proceeded as follows :
“ Sir, you talk more like a lad just returned home to his father’s from college, and from going through a speculative course of finely painted moral philosophy, full of moving touches, and decked out in all the flimsy flowers of studied elocution, than like one who has made any real improvement of that experience, you say you have had ; or who
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can draw the most pertinent and rational conclusions from it. Tell me in sober sadness, sir, what is this world, but one vast scene of rapine, plunder and oppression? what is all history, which I will suppose you, as a rational Englishman, have had both time, and opportunities of perusing, but a black and tremendous register of the vices, the crimes, the follies, and the extravagancies of mankind? in which every disinterested observer, must have uniformly remarked, that the venial weaknesses, the half formed and feeble attempts of the imprudent, the irresolute and pusillanimous tribe of criminals, have been condignly chastised and followed

with punishments, often far exceeding the enormity of their offences; while on the other hand, the great crimes and the most capital insults and injuries offered to society, have always been happy and successful, whereof I could produce you numberless examples, were it worth while to dwell on such common place remarks, and well known observations.—For my own part, I am free to declare at this moment, were I to appear before the judgment seat of the Almighty, that I, as an individual, cannot accuse myself of having willingly and deliberately committed any one real crime or irregularity of consequence, sufficient for
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me now to call to mind, at the same time that I have been witness to thousands, it was neither in my power, nor even, sometimes, perhaps my inclination, to prevent.

“ But, as example is always superior to precept, I must inform you, that when a very young fellow, I was kidnapped in this very city where we now are, by two reverend fathers of the society, who decoyed me with them into the country, and, after they had got me there, made me suffer and undergo every indignity to which a blooming boy is exposed, who has to do with that rigid set of jesuits (for even among them there are

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gradations

gradations of iniquity) too austere ever to compromise their respectable characters, by having any sort of connexion with the sex, in which however they were certainly inexcusable where we then were; for, as they were there absolute lords and masters, they might, with far less scandal to the men, have had the use of as many of the Indian women as they pleased, since all were subject to their commands, than that, which they caused both to men and women, by subjecting so many of the Indian boys to all the turpitude of their abominable and unnatural appetites.

“ But to pass over these things, as trifles hardly worth taking notice of,

of, on account of their happening daily, finding myself in the middle of an interior and most extensive country, watched, and without any appearance or probability of making my escape, I resolved to turn wise from experience, and declared to them my intention of entering into the order, which gave the leading men sensible satisfaction ; I consequently went through my two years novitiate with a good share of applause, and passed from thence to a college, a great many leagues farther to the southward, where I took the three vows simply, in which condition I remained for some years, visiting all, or greater part of our col-

leges and seminaries in the Paraguay, giving my opinion and directions, with regard to the cultivation of the lands, the new buildings, the laying out of the gardens, and other articles of œconomy, for which, the superiors finding I had a good turn and disposition, agreed among themselves, that, as I seemed to have no great head piece for business of a higher nature, I should be however excellent, for one of the temporal coadjutors, of whom they stood in the greatest need, considering the number of new establishments they had already planned, and many more they had yet in contemplation. I was therefore appointed steward and manager

ger of three large estates, belonging to three different colleges, and now I found myself in a way of life, which suited my inclinations, for, I always loved to be active and employed; here I commanded numbers of Indians, laid out lands, sowed and planted, and was exceeding successful, so that I was appointed surveyor of all the society's plantations in Paraguay, which, I made it my business, to visit frequently in their turns, making the proper reports to our superiors, of the state of their cultivation and of the improvements I thought necessary in each; I became both rich and powerful, for, a great share of the secular business
went

went through my hands, but, thank heaven, I had nothing to say to their ecclesiastical affairs, for I was not even in orders, though I wore the habit, and had taken the three vows, by which means I could not quit the order, though, they could still dismiss me when they pleased, but this I was in no fear of, as I was now become so necessary and useful to them.

“ I do not know that I should have ever wished to change the state of life I was then got into, considering the many risks and villainous hazards a man of probity has to encounter, who turns loose into the world again to seek his fortune,

fortune; how he must flatter knaves, and cringe to fycophants and parasites whom in his heart he despises, and perhaps sit down at last contented with some miserable pittance, for which he is under the grating necessity of declaring himself obliged to the generosity of right honourable blockheads, for life, when all of a sudden this storm arose against us, which will, in all probability, overwhelm us before it blows over."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Castleford discovers this jesuit to be his brother.—The jesuit is sent to Europe. Castleford dies.

THE jesuit was proceeding with his relation, which served at least to amuse the disconsolate Castleford, when he was interrupted by a poor looking fellow, almost in rags, who came to visit him, and who whispered with him apart for some considerable time, and delivering to him a couple of phials and some other things, immediately retired.—Castleford opened his eyes a little more, as if desirous to

to know what the matter was, when the good natured jesuit prevented him, and satisfied his curiosity, by proceeding in the following terms :

“ Sir, (said he) being an Englishman, I can have no doubt of your word of honour, after you have given it me, and which I now require of you, not to participate or divulge to any one, either what I have told you, or yet may tell you, concerning the affairs of the society, or concerning this person who has just visited me.”— After the other had given him the most satisfactory assurances of secrecy he went on.—“ This man you saw with
with

with me just now, is no other than his excellency the bishop's own private surgeon, who by his command has attended me constantly in that disguise ever since I have been in this confinement, in order that it may not be known or even suspected, that he shews the smallest favour to any of the society, though in the whole Brazils it never had a steadier, nor more useful friend than his excellency, who is a very antient and truly sworn brother of the same; but on account of the present complexion of the times, of his own conservation, and in fact, in order to have it in his power to be really more serviceable to us, his excellency is obliged
now

now to affect the greatest abhorrence and detestation of all jesuits, of their intrigues and disloyalty to the best of sovereigns, of their ambition and avarice; in short, by his bellowing and mouthing at us he has duped the world and essentially befriended us; for my own part, I must certainly have been in my grave before this time, but for his charitable assistance, which as soon as I arrived here he sent secretly to offer me. You must know that when I was conducted here, as I was in irons, after a long imprisonment in the country, I was afflicted with an uncommon sort of torpid insensibility in the groin, where the flesh grew black and dead,

dead, and I believe would have communicated and spread much farther had it not been taken in time, as it was by this charitable surgeon, who by a diet drink, which he has made me take regularly for a long time past, has so purged and cleansed my blood, and by the repeated application of proper emolients to the parts affected, has so softened and relaxed the operations of the acrid humours, that I am now quite well, and returned to myself again, and I firmly believe my disorder was contracted by too free a commerce with Indian women, which to one in my situation, was almost unavoidable, and the most venial, as well as least practised

practised of all the enormities laid to the charge of the fraternity.—

Be that as it may, I disclaim all knowledge of the crimes, for which they are now likely to suffer. I acted conscientiously among them, as I should have done in any other situation, and though I believe, that the junto at Rome, must have been framing interested plans, and ambitious schemes of power, such as to draw down deservedly the vengeance of the civil powers upon them; yet, that such a number of innocent men, should be made to suffer equally with a few intriguing and flagitious incendiaries! that I, who am as totally ignorant of their

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designs, as you possibly can be, should at once be ruined in my fortune, deprived of my liberty, and confined in a dungeon for life, which I know is the gentlest fate that awaits me ! these are instances of that justice and rectitude, which I have always observed the world to be governed by, and must no doubt, give an impartial observer, a very flattering idea, of those dark and mysterious ways of providence you were talking of a little while ago, and puzzle all the ingenuity, of your speculative moral philosophers to account for.—In regard to my own opinion, which is taken from none of your flimsy hypotheses, made at ease and proved
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ed in all their forms by your philosophers of London and Paris, in their comfortable and elegant apartments, well dressed and fed, and with all the world smiling on them, for such dandled fair weather triflers cannot have any just notion of what the world is, but from real practice, and experience of the noxious inclinations and depraved dispositions of mankind, I declare to you coolly and ingenuously, that whenever I can prevail upon myself to believe, (and which it costs me often great efforts to do) that this inconsiderable globe of ours, is not commanded and directed by some demons, or infernal spirits, who seem to have

assembled mankind, only with a design of giving them opportunities of hurting each other, and of rendering each other more reciprocally miserable, than they otherwise could possibly have been: yet it has never withal been possible for me, however much disposed, to consider the present state of humanity in a favourable light, to trace the smallest marks of any thing like a plan tending towards regularity, beneficence, or justice, in the administration of all sublunary affairs. Mankind in its present condition, is no other than a heterogeneous medley of all characters, abandoned to the power, and influence of force and craft, either of which, or often both

jointly

jointly, have always been found to lead and govern the devoted slavish crowd: but to look for any thing like justice, from your licensed plunderers, and generals at the heads of armies are no other ! or to expect it from the more polished front of a cunning, selfish, lying, steel-hearted minister of state, on whom, other gulled, pampered, two-legged animals, you call kings, superciliously devolve the management of the people, whom they say (what blasphemy!) God has trusted to their care, those who are disposed to swallow such gross absurdities, richly deserve to be made the dupes of their own credulity, as they always are."

of Castleford, to whom this sort of doctrine appeared very extravagant, especially from a jesuit, was holding up his hand as a signal for him to stop, as he wished to reply to him, and set him right before he proceeded farther, when an officer, followed by a servant, came from the bishop's, with his excellency's orders for the jesuit to prepare himself to embark, in half an hour, on board a vessel just then ready to sail for Europe, and the servant delivered him at the same time a couple of coarse new shirts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and a new habit, desiring him to get ready, for that a guard would come to conduct him to the water side very soon

soon after, and taking off his irons, they left him. The jesuit began to dress himself as he was ordered, and Castleford, who had been entertained with his companion, felt again on this occasion, all his spirits sink and forsake him. He told the other, that he envied him the good fortune of going to Europe, even a prisoner as he was. The jesuit replied, that truly he could not see much occasion he had to envy a man, who was going to finish his days in a dungeon, and said, that for his part it was a matter of the greatest indifference to him, where that dungeon was. Castleford observed to him, that still there were some hopes for a man, when

in Europe ; for there a favourable moment might happen, or some opportunity offer of evincing one's innocence, all which in South America, on account of the distance, and the excessive austerity of all deputed governments, were seclused for ever.---Here Castleford could not help shedding tears, on reflecting upon his own lost deplorable situation. The jesuit was moved, and expressed a wish that it were in his power to be of any service to him wherever he went.—The too sensible Castleford, felt himself overwhelmed, even at that distant expression of kindness from a fellow creature.—He endeavoured then to tell him, that he had no concern
on

on earth but a sweet little boy, who he hoped was safe and well, under the care of the worthy John Perez de Gouvea, who he said was going to Lisbon, and perhaps might embark on board the same ship in which he was sent. Oh! (said he sighing) if ever you should hereafter meet that dear boy in Lisbon, you will easily know him, he has the mark of a ripe guava on his left breast.—Tell him in what a forlorn condition you leave his wretched father!---But, oh! if I dare hope still farther, and persuade myself, that you may one day have the good fortune to set your foot on English ground, endeavour to find out my uncle; he will repay
you

you for your trouble, though I never shall be able to do so.---Find out Lord Cherington of——in the county of Middlesex, and tell him, that his unfortunate nephew Charles Castleford, is expiring here in an hospital, in want, and almost in despair.

At these words, the jesuit, who had heard him till then with indifference, started up from buckling his shoes, and staring wistfully in his face, asked him in the most anxious manner, “Are you son to Dr. Castleford of Richmond?” the other assuring him he was, the jesuit flew upon him, and taking him in his arms exclaimed, “Alas, alas,

alas, I am thy wretched brother Harry!"---

The reader of every class must be sensible, that such a scene as the present, is much easier felt than described. Had I but time (said Castleford) to tell you, my dear, my long lost Harry, to recount to you the hundredth part of my misfortunes!---but we all numbered you many years ago among the dead---where in the name of a gracious providence, have you disposed of yourself so long, without acquainting your nearest relations of your fate? Since I left England (answered Harry) with Commodore Anson's squadron, with whom you
may

may remember I went out a boy though much older than you, it has never once been in my power to send a letter to Europe. On the voyage out, I was turned over to the Pearl frigate, which, with the Severn, parted company with the squadron after passing the straits of Le Maire, and put back here, into this harbour of the *Rio de Janeiro*; soon after which, as I have already told you, I was inveigled by the jesuits into the interior country, and have lived among them ever since.---

While they were discoursing thus, the guard came to conduct the jesuit as he had been advised of.---

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“Is it possible (exclaimed Castleford) that now, the moment after we know who each other are, two brothers so long lost to each other, we must be compelled so instantaneously to part again for ever! — Oh, almighty providence, are there still more severities in reserve for me to suffer, before I shall be permitted to mingle with the dust? Oh, Harry! I see you are firmer and more resolute against the adverse shafts of fate.” --- The guards now pressed the jesuit to be gone, as every thing was ready, and they were waiting for him, but Harry's tears began to flow, not from any concern or thoughts of himself, or of his own situation, but in compassion

passion for his unhappy brother, whom he saw sinking under the heavy weight of his misfortunes!— Would to God (said he) Charles, it were in my power to bring you the smallest relief, I would most willingly sacrifice my life to effect it.”---“Ah, think not on me (said Charles, clasping his brother close in his arms) for I hope I shall now soon be at rest.---But, oh Harry! enquire after my dearest boy, your own nephew Jack, he has the mark of a ripe guava on his left breast. Dear Harry, see that he be taken care of, this is the last request I have to make you.”---

By this time, the guards were become impatient for the jesuit's departure,

parture, they pulled at him to bring him away, but poor Charles kept fast hold of his brother !---

The soldiers could not conceive what two men, muttering a foreign language to each other, could mean by cleaving so close together, so that while some pulled at the jesuit, the sentinel gave poor Castleford a blow on the temple, with the butt-end of his firelock, on which he loosed his hold, and dropped upon the floor ; the jesuit was hurried away on board the ship, whilst Castleford was gathered up, and thrown upon his bed.

Nature now quite exhausted in poor Castleford, could no longer furnish

furnish him with vital spirits to resist such a continued series of uncommon, and complicated distress, he breathed upon his couch for about an hour after, and then gave up the ghost!

The attendants upon the sick in the hospital, sewed him up in the straw mattrass on which he died, and the charitable fraternity of the *Misericordia* fetched him away, and gave him such a sort of burial, as they bestow on the most indigent and helpless of wretches.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

Cherington, ...

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